She has a natural dread of the progress of democracy, and clings to the established institutions of Great Britain. In her disinclination to political reform, she agrees with Mr. Carlyle rather than with Theodore Parker, but she is none the less on that account to be set down as a woman who loves the truth and has faith in

In a brief conversation with Professor Henry Morley, a man of wide and various accomplishments, he expressed his gratification with the interest of the American press in his recent discovery of an original poem of Milton's, and especially with the comments of THE TRIBUNE on the controversy for which you were some time since indebted to a valuable contributor to your columns. Professor Morley, I believe. is not a relative of Mr. John Morley, a young man of brilliant promise, who has already gained distinction as an author and a journalist, and who has recently taken a leading position on the staff of The London

PARIS.

NAPOLEONIC FETE-THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL -PARIS IN A BLAZE.

Parts, Aug. 16.—Yesterday a grand fête was held is Paris to commemorate the one-hundredth birthday of Napoleon the First. High mass was celebrated at Notre Dame at 1 p.m. in honor of the great deceased, and was attended by suck vast crowds that thousands were unable to obtain admission. All the poor of Paris were made glad by . a distribution in the morning of large amounts of provisions from every ward, or arrondissement, of the city. Having secured high stools placed against the side wall, by the payment of a franc, my friends and I had a good view of the passing dignitaries. The mounted guards made a fine display in their laced jackets and bear-skin caps, ornamented with tassels, pantaloons all white, with the high military boot, carbines slung and swords drawn. The police kept the lookers on upon the sidewalks, while the mounted soldiers guarded the square in front of the cathedral partly standing before the old Hotel Dieu, now being splendidly rebuilt. Between the lines of expectant faces came the various privileged characters, all wearing crape in consequence of the recent

ath of Marshal Niel. Most interesting was it watch the crowd, and hear the comuts, sometimes made without reserve, metimes in a lower grumbling tone. But all conversation was stopped by an energetic beargeoise who was so determined to see and to get to the front, that finally the police interfered. In another case it was an old man, who at last gave up in despair; but the most successful were two young ladies, who spoke English, and who elbowed their way to the front, and seemed disgusted that by that time there was little or nothing to see. Occasionally an officer walked down the center with a lady and perhaps one or two children, and the soldiers seemed the privileged class, for we never observed one halted, or even asked for his ticket at the door. The hour having nearly arrived, and the church being crowded, the bells began to chime, ceasing precisely at 1. Then we heard the small bell inside; but, unfortunately, the organs and choir, with the grand "Te Deum," reached us only in faint echees, and a gaze into the interior sent only a stream of light from the wax tapers upon the altar. In less than three-quarters of an hour, the vast assemblage came forth, and the carriages were refilled in rapid succession. When the inmates were State officers, two outriders accompanied them in full uniform. The carriages, horses, and uniforms generally were in as good taste as overwrought splendor could well be. The expectant crowd now filled the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, but evidently not to worship, for they went about gazing at the crimson-cushioned seats, the long wax candles on the altar, and the expectant could be considered to the due office of legally defined justice.

The case of Messrs, Quentin and consorts is not essentially different from that of scores of other cases that spot the pages of this Napoleon's history. Ten years ago they might have been kept in their cell months longer, or dispatched to Cayenne months sconer, or been let out, scared and quiet, to resume

The preparations for the evening fireworks and illuminations were everywhere visible. The framework minations were everywhere visible. The framework for stars, banners, names, &c., was usually wire or wood; then, for exhibiting the letters, small glass tumblers supported by the wire were filled with different colored wax, having a wick in the center. These, when lighted at night, and seen at a distance, looked like colored paintings all in a blaze. Our afternoon walk confirmed the observation that you may do almost anything in Paris without its being executed under the observation when the processible noticed. Two subservious without its being executed the start of the procession may do almost anything in Paris without its being specially noticed. Two sober-looking, well-dressed men, each at least 50 years of age, had stuck a peacock's feather of the very longest kind in their grave-looking Russia-rabbit hats, and were walking along, gesticulating with the usual French vehemence, neither they nor the passers-by apparently regarding the action at all as unusual or unsuitable.

This certainly exceeded anything of the kind I had ever seen, heard of, or imagined. Paris seemed systematically on fire; and the system was mathematical, for it consisted of streams of light in lines and parallelograms, triangles, and stars; squares, pyra-

ical, for it consisted of streams of light in lines and parallelograms, triangles, and stars; squares, pyramids, and circles: in short, in every conceivable form and of every color, but especially blue, white, and red, the national colors. After the salvos of artillery, magnificent displays of pyrotechesy went up, which lighted the whole heavens in the region of the Champs de Mars. At the Hotel de Ville were three continuous lines of gas streaming from jets not six inches apart, like fiery cornices, thrice around the building, beside sundry stars and coronets to fill up gables and niches. On the Government buildings in the Rue dé Rivoli, the Palais Royal, the Palace of the Louvre, Tuileries, and Place de Carronsel were eagles and crowns of fire, varied by inntations of gavly bespangled banners, the letters and illustrations being formed in different colors by the means of cups of differently colored wax. Turning into the Garden of the Tuileries and Champs Elysees, the view north-west, clong the Elysean avenue toward the Arc de Trion phe, was the realization of some of the descriptions in the "Arabian Nights." A long double line of iron lamp-posts at moderate intervals, and surmounted by chandeliers with ground glass globes, the intervals filled up by small iron tubes hanging between the posts and bearing aloft 50 globes sparkling with jets, extended for miles, and were terminated by Napoleon's Crown of firelit iron surmounting the blazing Arc de l'etole de Triomphe, or Triumphal Arch of the Blazing Star. Each intermediate avenue in the Champs Elysees bore festoones and baskets of blazing tapers; and the electric light cast at intervals its intensely dazzling glare. But all these splendors paled, and even the gibbous moon parallelograms, triangles, and stars; squares, pyra-mids, and circles: in short, in every conceivable and baskets of blazing tapers; and the electric light cast at intervals its intensely dazzling glare. But all these splendors paled, and even the gibbous moon shed but a dim luster on the scence, when the fireworks in the west broke over the Champs de Mars and the Place du Roi de Rome. At first, it seemed as if there were a fierce combat of artillery between contending powers, which was following the storming of some vast citidel, as the rockets burst like shells over a storm-pressed fort. Next, myriads of meteoric showers fell in red, white, and blue. Then phaetons seemed unhorsed, and the chariot of the sun appeared dashing among the smoke and confusion, when suddenly from the blazing sky a golden shower dropped on the numerous Danaes beneath, who looked up as if expecting some such mythological deucoment as the descent of Jupiter from the clouds. Then came an offering to Ceres, which outvied all else—a graceful bouquet sent from earth, and occupying half way from horizon to zenith with a rapid succession of fiery blossoms thrown ont in magical excitatilistans from the living sheaf-like column of cession of fiery blossoms thrown out in magical seintillations from the living, sheaf-like column of fire. This over, the joy-loving multitude of at least a million souls turned eastward for the last views of the grand illumination at the Hotel de Ville and other Government buildings, surging with a low murmur yet with neither disturbance nor confusion and Government buildings, surging with a low murmur yet with neither disturbance nor confusion, and guided by 10,000 paper lanterns. The crowd swept along the Rue de Rivoli with a force so irresistible that progress westward was scarcely possible, and at 11½, as I looked out from the hotel balcony, the same stream still flowed on.

THE AMNESTY-THE CONSPIRACY OF JUNE-TREATMENT OF MR. QUENTIN-DOUBTS TOUCHING NAPOLEON FIRST'S BIRTHDAY-DEATH OF MARSHAL NIEL.

Pauls, Aug. 17 .- The event of the day is the aug. nesty. What especially distinguishes it from that of 1859, is that it is signed by all the Ministers. This is looked on as a hopeful little sign of increased minsterial responsibility and power. It is further dis tinguished in that it was anticipated and demanded by the public. The day of Imperial pretty surprises and unexpected providences is over. For Napoleon to have let slip the opportunity offered by the cen-

timent, an eminent folly. A few of the extreme retrogades urged him to that course; it was the hope of some not more revolutionary spirits of the Extreme Left that he would take their advice. The fact is that the need of an amnesty was getting to be strongly felt-by Government. It is fortunate for the present Napoleon that the First finally picked from his assortment of birthdays one no later than the 15th of August. Had he officially decreed himself to have been, as on his marriage with Josephine he declared he was, born on the 7th of January. 1768, it would have been of as little use. The pressure could not have been safely postponed till next January. It would have been better still had it come earlier.

In a time of profound peace and boasted domestic tranquillity, under a firmly established and beloved monarch, political prisoners (in large quantity) are always undesirable Government stock. Our Imperial Bondholder held no less than 253 in his Paris houses alone up to last Sunday morning. Other victims had escaped over the frontiers. These, still brooding gloomily in exile so long after the dawn of the "new Liberal Empire" heralded by Mercury Rouher, silently contradicted his noisy announcement, and bred ever-deepening clouds of distrust as to the sincerity of his master's promises. For the public this was more than a mere defect of artistic housewas more than a mere defect of artistic house-keeping; for the Emperor and his best supporters it was a grave political disadvantage. Hence his general need for an occasion to "respond to his sentiments." But there was a peculiar need, so pressing that if there had not been a birth-day ready made at hand, one must have been invented. You will remember that famous farce acted in Paris last June, which certain members of the Government party tried to represent as a prologue of a revolutionary tragedy, with its "White Blouses" with plenty of money in their pockets, and its anonymous Orleans-Republican authors. I have never been able to believe that the performance was originally gotten up "at special request" by the police, though the argument. à priori and even à posteriori, in support of the frequent accusation, has lamentably strong points. What is certain is that the eccasion was used for discovering and exploiting a conspiracy against the Government, which, it is now super-evident, never existed. It was when hopes were still held out of proving this conspiracy and making reactionary political capital out of it, that Napoleon wrote the famous letter to Mackau. The official plot to prove it had already lost any chance of success when he wrote his message of July 12. Among the persons arrested in their bedrooms and sent to prison on the charge of being engaged in the oonspiracy, were several liberal journalists. General mention of them.

Mr. Quentin, a gentleman with "bad antecedents," who had already made himself obnoxious to prosecution, and, of course, fine and jail, for proposing to homor the memory of Baudin, killed constitutional representative of the people in 1851. Mr. Quentin was seized and taken to a ernminal's cell in Mazas prison on the 18th of June. For the larger part of the following two months he was allowed no communication with counsel, friends, or members of his family. Toward the close of that period his brother succeeded in obtaining permission to see him "once a a week." It was not till the keeping; for the Emperor and his best supporters it

nication with counsel, friends, or members of his family. Toward the close of that period his brother succeeded in obtaining permission to see him "once a a week." It was not till the 11th of August that he underwent his first (and that a private) examination before the Juge d'instruction. The only other preliminary approaches to a legal trial were, that he was twice taken from his criminal's cell and confronted with as many gangs of witnesses, who unanimously, in both instances, answered to the only question asked on either occasion, that they did not recognize him. At the end of more than two months of this treatment this gentleman and his fellow-sufferers are turned out of jail as illegally as they were turned in last June. And there are people in the world who think that Mr. Quentin should be grateful, and who expand in vicarious gratitute to the Emperor for his gracious pardon of crimes never committed, for his generously vouchsafed oblivion of other folks' sufferings. Amnesty, on the very face of other folks' sufferings. Amnesty, on the very face of it, is extra legal; proclaimed by a Government of 18 years' standing, in the midst of peace, it is a procla-

cushioned seats, the long wax candles on the altar, and the carvings and paintings, only a few crossing themselves, as they entered, with the consecrated water. The church was still full of the smoke and odor of the burning incense as we entered; whether or not it ascended acceptably to the Creator of the universe is not for frail humanity to decide.

AFTERNOON FESTIVAL.

Soen after 2 p. m. regattas were held, sometimes eight boats starting at a time, with two rowers in white uniform in each. The Seine's banks were densely lined with spectators. Those who could not get near enough to see wandered in disgnst to the Champs do Mars, where numerous booths were erected, besides climbing poles, wrestling forums, and theatrical exhibitions. I did not witness any of them, but was told the performance was poor. The preparations for the evening fireworks and illustrated in the consecrated was the consecrated on a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet, to resume their silent place in a scared and quiet. The sup all the French press. I say all, for even the few that are left of the ex-officious journalists were forced by the spirit of the time to mildly deprecate, applicate, or, what more effectually irritated the public sense, defend the official mattreatment of the prisoners. It was plain that the conspirate verificate in very

The first and general impression of the Amnesty is favorable to its subscribing author. So far as this impression is sentimental it will pass—is already passing. Everybody recognizes it as a sensibly politic measure, but no thinking man sees in it an exceptionally wise measure; and Napoleon merely secures the negative merit of not throwing away one of his good last chances. Its inherent defects are not left out of sight by French observers, but their views of it in this regard I may have occasion to recur to in future letters.

To the outward and visible sense this Centenary Paris quite resembled other simple anniversaries. There were illuminations and fireworks, and always advoirable good behavior of the multitudinous, gazing throng; also, the same absence—ever astonishing to the Anglo-Saxon visitor from the other side of the Channel, and yet more to the Angular-Saxon descendant from across the Atlantie—of horse-play, loud swearing, drunkenness, inability to let any one else enjoy one's self, "difficulties," rows and accidents. To the ever older-growing master of the fiete, the celebration brought saddening variations. fete, the celebration brought saddening variations. His notion, held to till within a month or so, of making this Centenary exceedingly brilliant in honor of his ancestor and in profit to himself, he was bbliged to relinquish for various reasons, one of which was the old vexed, historical question as to whether the 15th of August ever was the birthday of the First Napoleon, or 1769 the year of his nativity. We have his most distinct personal testimony that it was, and that it was not. When his father entered him at the military school of Brienne, he certified that he was born at Ajaccio 15th August, 1769. When Gen. Bonaborn at Ajaccio 15th August, 1769. When Gen. Bona-parte married widow Josephine Beauharnais, he was born at Corte, January 7, 1768, and accidents have happened to the original parish records of Ajaccio and Corte which would have settled the question. When Emperor, the First Bonaparte decreed himself to have been born on the fête day of the Holy Virgin's Assumption—the best prepared fête day of the Mariolatrons French religious people, with characteristic generosity and severe impartial-ity to everybody but himself, he went out of his way when getting up his historical show of himself at when getting up his historical show of himself at St. Helena, to blame the dead "poor Josephine" for having falsified her certificate of age at that marfor having insided Mer certificate of age at that marriage ceremony, March 8, 1706. It looks as if bride and bridegroom each played a trick on the other, that deceived neither—he using his elder brother Joseph's record, and she a deceased younger sister's, to lessen the disparity of their ages.

It was further saddening to the Master of the Feast that his faithful servant, Marshal Niel, died the day before. He was not a very great man, but the day before. He was not a very great man, but an able and technically valuable one, and more sin-cerely faithful than the mere political ministers. Niel was associated from 1849 to 1859—from the siege of Rome to the victory of Solferino—with all the military triumphs of his grateful master, who had raised him, resting more and more upon him as he rose, from the post of engineer officer at the siege of Rome to those of General, Marshal, War Minister, and intimately trusted counselor.

CHILI.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—DISTRIBUTION

OF PRIZES-INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN CHILL. VALPARAISO, July 17 .- The great Agricultural Exhibition has closed, and the distribution of the prizes took place on Sunday, the 11th inst., in the Municipal Theater, over 3,000 people being present in the spapal Theater, over 3,000 people being present in the spa-cious edifice to witness the novel and interesting cere-mony. The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, took his seat on a dais at the head of the hall, and around him were several Members of Congress and of the diplomatic body, the most notice-able of the latter being Viscount Treilhard, Plenipoten-tiary of France, Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister of the United States, the representatives of Prussia and Brazil, and the Charges d'Affaires of Bolivia, Italy, Belgium, and Uruguay. Besides these, there was an imposing array of military officers and civic functionaries. The pro-ceedings opened with a Hymn to Industry, executed by the pupils of the National Conservatory of Music, after which, an address was delivered by Don Benjamin the pupils of the National Conservatory of Music, after which an address was delivered by Don Benjamin Vicuria Mackenna, showing the importance and significance of the industrial contest that had just taken place, and which, he said, had inaugurated a fiewer of progress for Chill. The prizes were then distributed by one President, among which prominently figured awards for hemp-dressing, silk husbandry, bees wax, beer-making, wines, the breeds of cattle, and agricultural implements of various kinds. A silver medal was also awarded to the editor of the Valparaiso Meccury for the typographical specimens issued from his press, such as the diplomas and the official catalogue of the exhibition.

A table showing the comparative mortality of the cities of Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, from January 1 to July 1, 1869, based upon official figtennial birth of his uncle, of publishing this amnesty, would have been a dangerous defiance of public sen-

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL. GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN CHINA.

Through Birmah, says The London Echo of Aug. 19, hos our shortest and readest route to China; and, if we are to mail. The the most vital consequence that the late of the trade with that immense and industrious the little be not, we shall speedily find our selves josted out of the trade by the Americans. Now that the Pacific Railway is open, Faan Francisca may be reached from New-York in ten days, in another leaf of laying down a line of steamers to do it not shorter time. When tea can be brought of Exchange in three weeks, it is fill may be made, and there is shorter time. When tea can be brought of Exchange in three weeks, it is fill our own markets, if our ships have to continue to go us to dispense with the Cape of Good Hope route some plan must be devised, if we are to hold our to go out to dispense with the Cape of Good Canal may ename plan must be devised, if we are to hold our to go out to dispense with the Cape of Good Canal may ename plan must be devised, if we are to hold our to go out of Great Britain and the United States with China, and asks are not American the United States with China, and asks are not American the United States with China, and asks are not American with China, and asks are not American with China, and the compares follow and, and urge their countrymen mt to let slip the opportunity they how possess for cetting the Chinese trade into their hands. The dauger is, therefore, pressing. But how | ight to mell to the country with the country they now possess for cetting the Chinese trade into their hands. The dauger is, therefore, pressing. But how | ight to mell to the country they now possess for cetting the Chinese trade into their hands. The dauger is, therefore, pressing. But how | ight to make the country they now possess for cetting the Chinese trade into their hands. The dauger is, therefore, pressing. The how | ight to be mell to make the country they now presses for cetting the Chinese trade in the country

their own homes.

THE CHUBER IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

A correspondent of The Church Ness writes that he attended three city churches in succession on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 15. In one of them he found an old woman and the charity children; in another there was no service at all; and at the third, up to the time at which he left it, no clergyman had arrived.

FRANCE.

Of UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Writing on August 14th to The London Times,
"A Parisian Correspondent" says: "Whoever knows things as they are, and has no interest in veiling the truth, must confess that the French State University, under all kinds of Ministers, and in spite of all kinds of innovations and reforms, has been, is, and ever will be, giving to the French youth a Greek, or rather Latin, edn-cation, in its literary and moral tendencies, indifferent as to religion, military as to manners, and Republican in politics. As to the value of the instruction acquired in our State Colleges, it is really good and sound for what we call here the heads of the classes, because weekly competitions between the pupils of each class and annual competitions with all the other classes of the same order at the concours general strain to the utmost the emulation of the boys and of the teachers themselves. To win at the concours general strain to the utmost the emulation of the boys and of the teachers themselves. To win at the concours general strain to the utmost the emulation of the boys and of the teachers themselves. To win at the concours general strain to the utmost the emulation of the boys and of the teachers themselves. To win at the concours general strain to the utmost the compositions in philosophical French dissertation, in mathematics and in Latin composition is a great success and a great glory, not only for the pupil, who is henceforth gratuitously exempted from military service and from all examination expenses in his future studies, but for his college and for his professor, who is often rewarded with the Légion d'Hannewir for the common success. There is, therefore, an annual competition between our colleges for these three great prizes as earnest and as inspiriting, and a training of best champions as steady, as for your boat races between Cambridge and Oxford. Now, I must confess that under that head of each class, hard working and attention of the teacher there is a large-growd of mere attendants

which are much more handes than precessions, doing sood work and rendering good services to the country, and it richly deserves, by the hard core teem and gratitude with which it is pregarded by the whole natice. The control of the members of the whole natice. The control of the members of the present ments, state that the Amnesty Decree has been posted up in all the communes, and has everywhere been received with much satisfaction. At 8t. Etienne 66 persons, most of whom were undergoing sentences for participation in the late mining disturbances, were set at liberty, and left the prison shouling. Vire ? Empereur? This proceeding has caused equal gratification, beth to the workmen and their employers. At Paris 133 persons, imprisoned for political oftences and infractions of the Press laws, were also released. The Opinion Nationale praises the Annesty, which it considers as a proof that the Ode Puris says of the Annesty that and the activation of the Press and the Annesty, which it considers as a proof that the Ode Puris says of the Annesty that and be a guarantee of Armes peaks of the measure as an act of good and great policy. In the Liberte M. de Girardin unreservedly praises the Annesty, which he also characteriase as an act of good and great policy. He declares that it will increase the reputation of the Emperor, but will not disarm the various political parties. The Temps, the Moniteur, as also the Paric, and other Government organs, praise the Annesty, which the Assays of the 12th of July and the Annesty, and the Ressays of the 12th of July and the Annesty. The Presse says that if the Emperor takes as his programme the Messags of the 12th of July and the Annesty of the Paric, and other Government organs, praise the Annesty, which it qualifies as an act of feebleness.

Writing on Aug. 17, the Paris correspondent of The London/Tones says: "One of the first words that rose to hundreds of lips when the Annesty became known was the name of the press of the P

SPAIN.

Writing on Aug. 12, the Madrid correspondent of The London Daily News asys: "spain is horrified at a deed of blood just performed in Catalonia, not far from the busy city of Barcelona, the home, par excellence, of Republicanism. The author was one Lieut. Col. Jose Cassalis, who was sent in search of some Carlists, who were presumed to be lurking not far from that city. Coming up to a party, he made nine prisoners, and coolly shot them all on the spot, without any investigation or form of law whatever. The whole of Catalonia rings with a cry of indignation at this execrable deed, worthy only of one who, like this monster Casalis, received his fuilton in crueity in the former Carlist war. His telegram to the Government, which has been published, contained his own concession in short and pithy language: "Faction beaten near Montealegre. Caught nine prisoners with arms in hand, and shot them on the spot. In my power, one horee, &c." What makes this affair worse is that the Government, so far from placing this Leutenant-Colonel under arrest, and trying him for violation of the constitution and of the laws, have actually promoted him suffernity in the former carlists.

A sad and curious instance of lingering superstition.

A sad and curious instance of lingering superstition.

says The London Star of Aug. 16, is recorded in a letter from Spain, strikingly coinciding with a case which was reported a few days since from Belgium. It is known that among the uncultivated population of most old continental cities there is a tradition of certain persons whose special business is to kidnap children for unknown purposes. In Spain it appears to be believed that the fat of the innocents is required for the purpose of greasing the wires of the electric telegraph; and an English gentleman named Jencken, in the old Moortsh town of Lorca, in Murcia, had the misfortune to be identified as one of these diabolical agents. A woman whom he met on the public promenade commenced the attack by calling on three men, who seized on the unfortunate Englishman, stabbed him with knives in several places, bound him with a cord, and dragged him a considerable distance amid cries of "Cut off his head." When at length he was rescued by his friends he was in a deplorable state. It is suggested that the outrage may have had in some way a political motive, although it is not easy to understand what end could be served by it. Mr. Jencken has received letters expressive of sympathy from the Regent and from other official persons, and doubtless such as exhibition, whatever may have been its cause, will receive the most serious consideration of the rulers of the country.

THE GERMAN PENAL CODE.

THE GERMAN PENAL CODE.

The London Echo of Aug. 18 says that the commission appointed to inquire into the penal code of the North-German Confederation has made the following report, showing the chief differences between that proposed and the existing Prussian code. 1. According to the existing code there are fourteen crimes to which the penalty of death is attached; it is now proposed to reduce this number to three, namely, premeditated murder, high treason, and assaults on the head of the State. The other crimes formerly punishable with death were petty treason, betrayal of the interests of the country, unpremeditated murder committed during the commission of a crime, arson, making breaches in dams of rivers, damaging railways, telegraphs, and buoys, wrecking, poisoning wells and springs, whenever these offences led to the death of an individual. These crimes are to be punishable with penal servitude for life. 2. The minimum term of hard labor to be reduced from two years to one, and the maximum from twenty to fifteen. The longest term of imprisonment from twenty years to ten. 3. Condemnation to hard labor not to involve forfeiture of property nor sequestration. 4. In cases where a fine is inflicted in addition to imprisonment, it is not to exceed two years. If the erminal is tried for other offences the total amount of imprisonment awarded is not to exceed four years. 5. Condemnation to penal servitude is not necessarily to involve loss of civil rights; this is to be left to the decision of the judge; with the following exceptions: Perjury, extortion, and exciting to debauchery. The deprivation of these rights in cases of imprisonment not to exceed the longest term which can be adjudged; that is to say, ten years. 6. After having completed one half of his term of penal servitude or imprisonment, the criminal if he has conducted himself well in prison, is to be liberated conditionally, and may obtain the remission of the remainder of his sentence. 7. The number of offences which formerly left the criminal afte

the time during which the prisoner has been awaiting his trial.

Taxation and mortality.

From an article published in The Volkizählungsbericht, it appears that throughout Northern Germany of 100 persons paying fifteen thalers per annum in taxes one dies yearly; among those who pay twelve thalers the number of deaths is two; among those who pay nine thalers, three; and so on it a regular progression, an increase of one per cent in the deaths corresponding to each diminution of three thalers in taxation.

FRUSSIAN FEELING AS TO THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE BERLIN CATHEDRAL.

Writing on Aug. 14, the Berlin correspondent of The London Times says: "No more characteristic symptom of the prevailing indifference to anything connected with religion could be adduced than the absence of any excitement in consequence of young Biland's attempt to shoot a clergyman for repeating the creed. In most papers the event is treated as any other commonplace crime would be. A brief report, a few additional facts the day after, and the matter is dismissed. What beside has been printed on that terrible incident limits itself to a few lines in a couple of papers. One Conservative journal improves the occasion to charge the latitudinarian majority of the people with the prepesterous design of outlawing their pastors; another denounces the constitutional propensities of the times as the real cause of murder, disbelief, and every other description of wickedness."

wickedness."

AN_EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE INCIDENT.

Under date of Aug. 14, the Berlin correspondent of The
London Times writes: "A bridal couple were standing
before the altar in Berlin to be married. Unfortunately before the altar in Berlin to be married. Unfortunately for them, the officiating clergyman had heard that the young people would in a few weeks have again to re-quest his services at the baptismal font. In the speech with which, according to custom, he opened the cere-mony, he allowed himself to allude to the prospective at the readiness with which, according to custom, he opened the ceremany, he allowed himself to enact the representative of an avenging busy. Then, becoming heated with his theme, he took groun himself to enact the representative of an avenging busy. Programment of the birdegroom remonstrated with wonderful meckness. His one object being to be married, and by marriage to repair the past, he said a few words to the vituer-rative priest, and requested him to proceed. Amid the tears of the ladies and the rage of the sceniemen present the rite was accomplished. On a striving at home the bridegroom remonstrated with wonderful meckness. His one object being to be married, and by marriage to repair the past, he said a few words to the vituer-rative priest, and requested him to proceed. Amid the tears of the ladies and the rage of the sceniemen present the rite was accomplished. On a striving at home the bridegroom remonstrated with words and was discussed in the public press, though, of course, those immediately concerned would have preferred to keep it a secret. Upon this, the puglished clery man at once wrote to a Conservative paper, declaring the whole story a lie, and not even condescending to explain how it was that such an extraordinary invention could have been fabricated at his expense. At this junction possible, and brought an action against the self-alleged innocent. At the hearing of the case eleven persons took their onth that the how had been given. Unbeeding their depositions, the clery man partisited in his denial, and, as his sole defence, referred the judges to the evidence of his own conscience and God's knowledge of his inward thoughts."

Augusto, it is all past to be a self-alleged innocent. At the hearing of the case eleven persons took their onth that the blow had been given. Unbeeding their depositions, the clery man partisited in his denial, and, as his sole defence, referred the judges to the evidence of his own conscience and God's knowledge of his inward thoughts."

Augusto, it is a few form

AUSTRIA

THE AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER ON THE AUS-

THE AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER ON THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

On Aug. 14, in the sitting of the Reichsrath Delegations, the army estimates were discussed. The Minister of War made a speech, in which he commended the organization of the army from a political, constitutional, military, and economical point of view. His personal opinion was, looking at the state of affairs throughout the world, that it would be impolitie to effect a reduction in the army; still less could Austria take the lead in such a step. A sixth battalion having been added to each regiment, the army was increased by 39 battalions, so that a force of 500,000 to 600,000 well disciplined men, ready to march, could be immediately called out. Notwithstanding this, the number of men actually under arms was excessively small. The Minister of War concluded by moving the adoption of the estimates.

OPERA SINGERS' REFRESHMENTS FOR PRESERVING THE VOICE. A Vienna paper gives an amusing account of the re

A Vienna paper gives an amusing account of the refreshments which the singers at the opera there are in the habit of taking between the acts to keep their voices in good order. Each singer, it appears, has his or her own peculiar specific. The Swedish tenor Labatt takes "two salted cucumbers" for a dose, and declares that this vegetable is the best thing in the world for strengthening the voice and giving it "the true metallic ring." The other singers, however, do not seem to be of this opinion. Sontheim takes a pinch of soulf and drinks cold lemonade; Wachtel eats the yolk of an egg beaten up with sugar: Steger, "the most corpulent of tenors," drinks "the brown juice of the gambrinus; Walter, cold black coffee; Niemann, champagne; and Tichatchek, mulled claret. Ferenczy, the tenor, smokes one or two cigars, which his colleagues regard as so much poison. Mdlle Braun-Brini takes after the first act a glass of beer, after the third and fourth a cup of café an lait, and before the great duet in the fourth act of the "Huguenots" always a bottle of Moët Crémant Rose. Nachbaur munches bombons during the performance. Rübsam, the baritone, drinks mead; Mitterwurzer and Kinderman suck dried plums; Robinson, another baritone, drinks soda-water; Formes takes porter, and Arabanek Gumpoldskirchner wine! The celebrated baritone Beck, on the other hand, takes nothing at all, and refuses to speak. Draxler smokes Turkish tobacco and drinks a glass of beer. Another singer, Dr. Schmid, regulates his diet according to the state of his voice at the time. Sometimes he drinks coffee, sometimes tea, and a quarter of an hour afterward lemonade, mead, or champagne, taking souff between whiles, and eating apples, plums, and dry bread—a very liberal arrangement.

snuff between whiles, and eating apples, plums, and dry bread—a very liberal arrangement.

RUSSLAN FROYAGANDA IN HUNGARY.

It appears from a letter published in the Goloss of St. Petersburg, says The Pail Mall Gazetle of Aug. 19, that the Russlan propaganda in Hungary is making great progress. Not only the lower classes, but also the cultiplened part of the population legin to speak Russlan, both in private life and on public occasions, and at several banquets and meetings Russlan plays have been performed. Eusslan books are being prepared for the use of the people. A Russlan almanac for the year 1870 is to be largely circulated among the mountaineers of the Carpathians, and Russlan books of arithmetic and universal history have already been published.

All the extraordinary proceedings, says The Pall Mall Gazette of Ang. 19, of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much unxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few menths ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the Empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than 1,700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the RELIGIOUS SELF-IMMOLATION. in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can in-flict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliber-ately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DO WE NEED PUBLIC DEFENDING ATTORNEYS! To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: On the 19th ult. you remarked:

"If the Government employs the finest forensic ability to convict, is there any reason why an officer should not be permanently employed by it to defend—a man of learning, honor, lategrity, and acuteses, who will watch the case of the poorest prisoner, and see that he is not found gaility through his own blusders and bewilderments I's The suggestion, taken up by Judge Cardeza, has been

indersed by the Staats Zeitung, and will certainly result in an increase of the length of the general election ticket, unless you reconsider your proposition, or unless public unless you reconsider your proposition, or unless public opinion takes a stand, in this instance, against the further multiplication of offices. Is it not allowable to contend that the prosecuting attorney is not employed to convict the innocent, and that in practice he is not at all likely to do so! That, on the contrary, it is a part of his duty to shield the culprit against any improprieties in the conduct of the prosecution! The same duty is even more solemnly imposed upon the judge upon the bench. Now, if these two officers will not do this part of their duty, what reason have we to hope that it would be better done by a third public officer! If we judge of the future by the past, this gentleman would occupy, at the expense of the county, a suite of numerous offices, in the innermost of which he would dispense champagne, with an eye to the coming election, while the poorest prisoners in the innermost antechamber would be buffeted about, and have their names misspelled by clerks and tipstaves, and piled with hints to "see" that "right hand-man," and "fix" that wire-worker, and do everything except state their case and prepare their evidence. The last vestige of anything judicial or legal would thus be eliminated from our criminal proceedings, and a trial at the Sessions would be conducted on the identical principles now governing the opening of a sewer. The judge would read his paper, and the speeches of the prosecutor and the defense would be as "dry" as the resolutions of a party meeting. The ring, having thus driven the profession out of the criminal courts, would perhaps try their hands upon the civil, and we would have the practitioners at the bar all elected by the people on the nonlination of the ring. It may be that the fatal attempt to correct the irresponsibility of existing offices by multiplying their number without stint, is destined to run its full round before giving way to clearer apprehensions of the seat of the evil. But an occasional protest cannot possibly do much harm.

New Fork, Aug. 2 opinion takes a stand, in this instance, against the further

NO PACKED CAUCUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A large majority of the voters of this State are, no doubt, desirous of filling all the places of public trust within their gift with honest, faithful, and public trust within their gift wi.7 honest, lattinia, and capable men; but these very voters, well intentioned though they are, seem also determined to allow a few designing office-seekers in each locality to control the nominations. In country districts the town caucuses, held to appoint delegates to nominating conventions are so very thinly attended that any candidate can secure a nomination by employing a few friends to be present at these caucuses and cast a decisive vote for delegates in his interest. Thus it is that offices no longer seek the best men, but bad men seek the best offices. The people need not expect that the worthy, high-minded men of the country—the only ones who can be trusted to administer skillfully and honestly the affairs of Government—will ever go down into the dirty pools of political chicanery, to attain any office however honorable; but if the Kepublican voters will only turn out and attend these primary cancuses, and select their own candidates for the coming election, it will not only do much to insure a party success, but will give us a corps of officers which will be an honor to an intelligent and mainly honest concentitiency. I hope The Tribus will interference which necessity of attending to this matter at the time when such action is needed—when their interference will be most likely to promote the object which all good people at the present time most carnestly desire, namely, the arresting of the fast increasing and most hateful evil of official corruption.

New-Albion, N. F., Aug. 10, 1862. capable men; but these very voters, well intentioned

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM-THE EASTERN BRANCH AT AUGUSTA, ME.

New-Albion, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Will you allow us through your paper to tender to the numerous friends of this institution our sincere thanks for the many expressions of kindness to us during the past few months. For while this is not an institution of charity, nor are its inmates in any sense beggars, yet it is very pleasing to the soldier to know that he is kindly remembered, and that the noble sacrifices he has made for the nation are appreciated by a grateful people. There are now in this branch of the National Asylum 456 disabled volunteer soldiers, and the number is increasing constantly. Our new bouldings are nearly completed, and every possible effort is being made for the comfort and happiness of these who find a home within its walls. A few weeks ago we commenced collecting a library and fitting up a reading-room for the benefit of the soldiers, and have been agreeably surprised at the readiness with which publishers and other friends in all parts of the country have responded to our call for reading matter. One hundred and forty papers and magazines are now sent regularly to our reading-room gratis. Six hundred volumes of valuable books have also been collected. But this is just a beginning. There is room on our shelves still for many more. And all whe regard it not a succepte but a privilege to give for the benefit of our brave boys, now have an opportunity to do so. School apparatus, maps, charts, &c., also pictures, to ornament the rooms, have been sent. The Mason & Hamilyn Organ Company have just given us a splendid cabinet organ.

H. F. Wood, Chaplain. beggars, yet it is very pleasing to the soldier to know

afterward. I soon after ordered my trunk taken to the depot by another company, and discovered, when too late, that the two companies were one; that they took my trunk not to the station as I had directed, but to Mr. Dodd's office, where, a few hours after the departure of the train, I found it. I demanded my property, and received from one of Mr. Dodd's managers a volley of curses and threats of personal violence. He finally, however, gave me my trunk. This morning I determined not to pay toll to this company, and retained my checks until I arrived on this side of the river, when I gave them to a backman who spent an hour and a half before he obtained my baggage. It appears that Mr. Dodd has the contract for bringing the baggage over the river, and, in order to hackman was spent an noor and all and the contra my baggage. It appears that Mr. Dodd has the contra for bringing the baggage over the river, and, in order force passengers into giving him their baggage to carr be detains it us long as possible, even refusing to give up to the hackmen when the baggage is pointed out it him. A Sufference. New-York, Aug. 17, 1869.

HOW THE MONEY GOES-ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF TAMMANY ECONOMY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A rather curious article was printed in The Herald of this date, purporting to give the result of a conversation between a re-porter for that paper and Mr. Storrs, Deputy Con-troller, in reference to the disposition of cer-tain public moneya devoted to "city contingencies," in which it was reported that \$1,666 had been paid for a stand of colors for the "Washington Grays." As the 8th which it was reported that \$1,000 had been paid for a stand of colors for the "Washington Grays." As the 8th Regiment is the only military organization in this city bearing that name, and as I knew that no such amount had been appropriated or paid for this regiment for such a purpose during the current year. I took the trouble to inquire into the matter, and found that the \$1,000 referred to had actually come out of the city treasury for a stand of colors now carried by the "Washington Gray Cavalry," a small body of men numbering, perhaps, 40, and commanded by Major Kent, a clerk in one of the offices in the Now Court-House. Now, as it is well known that a handsome set of cavalry colors can be procured for about \$200, the question naturally arises what became of the remaining \$800. Who pocketed this little sarphirs?

New York, Aug. 18, 1809.

A TAX-PAYER.

DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY-ARE SAILORS MEN!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is a misfortune of the Navy that the

ship, for the best s'adents often fall through diffidence at such times, while others, who really know less, appear at a greater advantage, because they have more confidence. But in this there is no decorbion; the latter really know what they reside and deserve credit for it.

I was for three years a pupil in a large school of young ladies, where not only the intellect but the heart was cultivated; where the principles of truth, honor, and fidelity were carefully inculcated—not by precept alone, but by example, more potent than words. I have seen girls who entered school ignorant, thoughtless, and frivolous, leave it, after one or more years culture, developing fast into "healthful, cultivated, earnest, Christian womanhood," and the memory of the noble, true-hearted teachers, whose tireless industry said patient love have guided into paths of light and beauty the lives of many grateful girls, compels me to utter a word of defense for our schools.

Willow Conn. and 13 1869 Wilton, Conn , aug. 13, 1869.

ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that discrimination on account of the color of passengers is yet persisted in on many of the ocean steamers sailing from this port. This indignity is to be met on all the lines running to Charleston. Savannah, and New-Orleans. A first-class ticket is sold to a colored person and full fare charged, and, to evade the law, the New-York and Charleston Steamship Company write on the ticket, "Meals at mess room table," which simply means in one word—"nigger," and this prevents the injured person from obtaining redoess. Now, it is certainly, in my opinion, no honor to eat at the same table with white men because they are white, and no dishoner to eat with black men because they are black, but why will Americans—in the North especially—allow this insult when there are no longer any slave-masters to pander to I And why must American citizens be subjected to such buminations? To educated, well-bred people especially as this indignity galling.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1869. passengers is yet persisted in on many of the ocean

WAS HE A QUACK! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of this morning you print an editorial stricture on the maltreatment of a child by a "Dr. Hensley" of St. Louis, The doctor, who, "to make matters worse, is of the homeopathic species," gave the child a powder of morphine which is supposed to have child a powder of morphine which is supposed to have caused the child's death. As regards the doctor spoken of, a careful search in the register of regularly qualified homeopathic physicians, fails to prove him such. There are quacks who pain themselves upon the public as homeopathists, as well as those who pretend to be allopathists, and the fact that a St. Louis quack sailed under the colors of homeopathy, does not implicate the honor of the homeopathic medical profession.

New York, Aug. 26, 1869.

F. SEEGER, M. D.

WHOLESALE MURDER OF UNION MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ARREST AND CONTESSION OF THE MURDERERS-

STARTLING DISCLOSURES. NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 26 .- For a long time past detectives here been engaged in Jones and Lenoir

ounties in ferreding out the perpetrators of the many cold-blooded murders which have there been committed ad their labors have not been in vain. On Tuesday, Ang. 24, 18 persons were arrested in the vicinity of Kinston, and lodged in Newbern jail. Since that time II others from the sar o locality have voluntarily come forward and mean and avits to the most startling disforward and mean and locality have voluntarily come forward and mean and lavits to the most startling disclosures. Fearing leat swift punishment for their crimes should overtake them. They have chosen to reveal all, hoping thus, to searce emercy to themselves. In these affidavits they acknowledge that they have each been cognizant of, or engaged with one or more of the prisoners referred to, in taking the lives of nearly 40 Union mer since the close of the war. They give the particulars of the cold-blooded butchery of the prisoners taken from Kinston jail last Spring, and murdered upon the bridge over the Neuse River, near that town. They swear to the murder of three United States soldiers (colored) who were visiting their friends at Kinston. These soldiers are supprised to have returned to their regiment, and are doubtles, reported on the roll of the latter as describers. There mave probably been more than two hundred horses and mules stolen in Lenoir and adjoining counties since the war, and these affidavits account for the greater portion of them. These men all prices to be femocrats and members of the Ku-Klux Klan, now nown as the Constitutional Union Guards (C. U. G's). They implicate in their statements many of the most prominent Democrats of this section. The C. U. G. is a widespread organization, extending not only through North Carolina but many other Southern States. No less than four leading Republicans of Newbern had been designated to be kined by members of this same Lenoir County band of C. U. G. b. force their arrest. The prisoners are now awaiting examination by the Circuit Judge. INHUMANITY IN WASHINGTON.

not in the house, but lying in the back yard in an utterly destitute corsurer, and the youngest child ma dying condition. Ye langs mother was quite ill also, and they had been without feed two days and two tights. Mrs. Lang mated the bouse was rented by her condition. E. Lang's mother was quite ill also, and they had been without food two days and two digits. Mrs. Lang stated the house was rented by her from a Sergeant of the Police of the Second Precinct. He went to her and informed her (although her rent was not due until yesterday) that she must leave the 1-one. She informed hem that her mother and child were too ill to move or to leave to find a house, wherenpon he proceeded to eject her and family, and put her furniture, consisting of a table, bed, store, two plates, two saucers, and a few other trailing articles, in the back yard, and also threatened to send her to the Pentienthary if she did not leave the premises altoget mr. To make matters still worse, she had no clouding to keep off the child night air, for she had been compelled to self all her bed-clothing and all the other clothing of herself and family, except the scanty allowance they had on; and in this condition they were compelled to remain three days and three mights. The with which bread was procured, and then the reported the condition of the family to Mr. Penkeks, who immediately called on them and found them in the condition above stated. He gave Mrs. Lang mousey with which to relieve the hunger of herself and family for a while. He then procured the old office of Dr. Reyburn, at Campbell Hospital business, where he had the family and firmt tare removed.

A MOB DEFEATED IN CINCINNATI.

There was intense excitement in Cincinnati list Friday evening, on the arrival of an alloged marderer, and two suspected a afform Dayton, Ohio. The murdered may, David Kirby, who was killed by a rough on the line of the Dayton Ralicoad, in a very brutal manner, last Wednesday, was a citizen of Cincinnatu and a railrond employee. His death had created a violently bitter feeting among his fellow employees, and when it was announced that his murderer was under arrest and would be brought to Cincinnation Friday, every train as it arrived during the day was surrounded by a tierce crowd of men. Before the rolelock train on Friday morning reaches the city over 200 men were at the depot booking for the arrested parties. Discovering they were not there they again retired, but with large reinforcements came back on the arrival of the Atlantic and Great Western train at \$23\$, Sall the objects of their vengeance did not make their appears; e.e. They again left, only to come back 1,200 strong, w. in the regular left, only to come back and early morning preceding, were admonished of troubly of a very serious character, and at the latter train were To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is a misfortune of the Navy that the humanizing laws of the last twenty years are administered by those who onposed their passage, and who do not believe in them. My experience extends backward to the times when the "cat" flourished on shiphoard. I have seen the legal punishment on a frigate of about "20 men amount to 73 flogrings in 61 days—21 even dezen and two limits of the half decays of of the half